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Dec. 31, 1915. Saw seven in plumage of the female, the river was skimmed over with ice, they were in an open space.

Jan. 4, 1916. I saw the seven again today, also saw a new one, a drake, in full plumage.

Jan. 13, 1916. Saw four, one drake, three in female plumage; another full plumaged drake joined them in the P. M.

Jan. 22, 1916. I saw thirteen, four drakes in full plumage, the others in the female plumage.

Jan. 30, 1916. I saw eleven, four of which were drakes in full plumage. They were widely separated.

Feb. 6, 1916. Saw twenty at 8 o'clock A. M., five of them drakes, later there were nine drakes.

Feb. 7, 1916. Saw them all again this morning.

Feb. 10, 1916. River closed with ice, birds all gone.

I have noticed a number of times this winter a feature in the courtship of the drakes, while resting on the water. They would send out a stream of water with their feet, or foot, between three and four feet directly behind them. I would also mention that they are astonishingly swift swimmers under water, and that coming up under the ice apparently caused them little inconvenience.—GEORGE H. MACKAY, *Nantucket, Mass.*

**The European Widgeon in Central New York.**—On April 11, 1915, Prof. A. A. Allen and I were in the Montezuma marshes at the outlet of Lake Cayuga, attempting to photograph the wild fowl. Leaving Prof. Allen in the blind I wandered over the marsh to "Black Lake" where a handsome drake of this species was discovered in a flock of Baldpate. An hour or so later we both returned, and the European Widgeon was observed at fairly close range through prism glasses for a quarter of an hour, every detail of plumage being satisfactorily made out. The species has not been recorded from the Cayuga Lake Basin in many years, and through Prof. Allen's courtesy I am able to record our observation.—LUDLOW GRISCOM, *Ithaca, N. Y.*

**Limicolæ at Porto Rico in July.**—While studying the fishes of Porto Rico in behalf of the N. Y. Academy of Sciences and Insular Government; Guanica Lake, July 27, 1914: the writer observed a Least Tern (*Sterna antillarum*), about a dozen Lesser Yellowlegs (*Totanus flavipes*), as many Least Sandpipers (*Pisobia minutilla*), a couple of Semipalmated Sandpipers (*Ereunetes pusillus*), and a single Greater Yellowlegs (*Totanus melanoleucus*). The Tern is a more recent occurrence than noted by Wetmore, Birds of Porto Rico, 1916 (U. S. Dept. Ag., Bull. No. 326), and the date for the Shore Birds is earlier than any he gives for them on their southward migration, earlier than, at first thought, one would expect them to reach the West Indies. But many early south-bound Limicolæ probably move very rapidly, reaching localities in widely separated latitudes on approximately the same dates. This was first called to the writer's attention by

some of these birds which he chanced to observe in Bermuda in 1903. In the Zoölogist for Nov., 1877, Reid records the Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres morinella*) as having occurred in Bermuda Aug. 3, the Lesser Yellowlegs July 13, dates which correspond closely with the arrival of these species on Long Island, New York. He gives the Ringneck (*Agialitis semipalmata*) and Greater Yellowlegs as arriving early in August, the Semipalmated Sandpiper, the first of August or a few days earlier; which is little later than the arrival of the main flight of these same species on Long Island. A Turnstone has been noted at Cooper's Island, Bermuda, by H. Bowditch, July 27 (Am. Naturalist, 1904, p. 557), which would be an exceptionally early date for higher latitudes.—J. T. NICHOLS, *New York City*.

**Krider's Hawk** (*Buteo borealis krideri*) in Alaska.—Krider's Hawk, the type specimen of which was taken in Winnebago County, Iowa, September, 1872, ranges according to the 1910 Check-List of the American Ornithologists' Union, from the "great plains, from Wyoming, North Dakota, and Minnesota, south to Nebraska and Missouri, and in winter to Wisconsin, Illinois, Texas, Louisiana, and Mississippi." It is, therefore, of no little interest to record a specimen from Eagle, Alaska, which was secured for the Coe College Museum, (No. 336), through Rev. Dr. C. F. Ensign, formerly a missionary at that station. The exact date on which the specimen was collected is not available, but it was during the winter of 1903. The bird was submitted for final identification to Mr. Robert Ridgway of the National Museum, Washington, D. C. Mr. Ensign says that hawks like this one are not common in that part of Alaska, and whether others seen were of this variety may be questioned.

The bird is fairly light for an immature specimen of this variety, the middle breast practically unspotted, the belly showing an incomplete belt of scattered brownish spots. The feathers of the head are whitish basally, the shafts appearing as dark penciled lines, each shaft bordered on either side with dusky brown. The tail is crossed by eight distinct narrow dusky bands, the spaces between the bands being rusty whitish, the under surface of the tail and body markedly white. Tibiæ spotted somewhat with faint buff.

The measurements of the specimen taken (from the skin) are as follows:

|                       |                  |
|-----------------------|------------------|
| Length                | 600 millimeters. |
| Wing                  | 400 "            |
| Tail                  | 260 "            |
| Tarsus                | 75 "             |
| Bill (including cere) | 37 "             |

Krider's Hawks have been reported to me not infrequently from various parts of Iowa, and especially from the region about Eagle Lake, in Hancock County, Iowa. It is a conspicuous bird in the field, being recognized even by those who are not ornithologists, as a much lighter colored hawk than the common Red-tail.—B. H. BAILEY, M. D., *Dept. Zoölogy, Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa*.